

The Daily Gazetteer.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4. 1789.

No. 1284.

A LETTER from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in the Country.

SIR,



N answer to your's, in which you desire me to send you some Account of the Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge, which is (by all that know any thing of it) allowed to be one of the worthiest Designs of the present Age, I here send you the following one.

The Extent of the Highlands of Scotland is much greater than has commonly been imagined: From the Mull of Kintyre to Farobead in Strathnaver, is more than 200 Miles in a straight Line from South to North; and from Farobead to John-a-Groat's House, is above 60 Miles along the North and Northern Coast of the Continent. Besides, there is a vast Number of inhabited Islands, of which some are both large and populous: For Instance, *Jura* is 24 Miles long; *Isl.* 16; *Mull*, 24; *Sky*, 48; *Long-Island*, comprehending *Barr*, *South*, *North*, and *Leaves*, 100; and many others, from 2 to 12 Miles in Length. The Isles of *Orkney* and *Zetland* are to be considered by themselves; for to *Orkney* alone belongs 33 inhabited Islands, one of which is 24 Miles, and another 12, in Length. In *Zetland* there are about 30 inhabited Islands, some of which are 6, others 7 Miles long. Many of these Islands lie at considerable Distances from the Continent, and from one another, and are in Extent about one-half of Scotland.

In this great Extent of Country, Ignorance and Superstition greatly prevail: In some Places the Remains even of Paganism are still to be found, and in many others the Reformation from Popery has never yet obtained. The Parishes where Ministers are settled, are commonly of very great Extent, some Thirty, Forty, Fifty Miles long, and generally divided by impassable Mountains and Lakes; so that most of the Inhabitants being destitute of all Means of Knowledge, and without any Schools to educate their Children, are entirely ignorant of the Principles of Religion and Virtue, live in Idleness and Poverty, have no Notion of Industry, or Sense of Liberty, are subject to the Will and Command of their Popish disaffected Chieftains, who have always opposed the propagating Christian Knowledge, and the English Tongue, that they might with less Difficulty keep their miserable Vassals in a slavish Dependence. The poorer Sort have only the Irish Tongue, and little Correspondence with the civilized Parts of the Nation, and only come among them to pillage the more industrious Inhabitants; they are brought up in Principles of Tyranny and arbitrary Government, depend upon foreign Papists as their main Support, and the native Irish as their best Correspondents and Allies. This has been the Source of all the Rebellions and Insurrections, in that Country, since the Revolution.

On the other Hand, they are naturally of a quick Genius, of great bodily Strength, inured to Hardship. Their Country is commodiously situated for the noblest Fishery in the World, of which our Neighbours have made immense Profit. They have Mines and Woods, and great Quantity of black Cattle, and vast Tracts of improveable Land, which lie waste for want of Industry in the People, and not considering the Advantage of their Situation. They are a numerous and prolifick People; and, if reformed in their Principles and Manners, and usefully employed, might be made a considerable Accession of Power and Wealth to Great Britain. Some Clans of Highlanders well instructed in the Arts of War, and well affected to the Government, would make as able and formidable a Body for their Country's Defence, as Great Britain, or Switzerland, or any Part of Europe, are able to produce.

In the Year 1701. some Gentlemen of Edinburgh first considered of proper Methods for civilizing and reforming them; and agreed, that the setting up of Schools in different and convenient Places, for the instructing of their Youth in the English Tongue, and the Principles of the Christian Religion, and disposing them to Virtue and Industry, would be the most likely

and effectual Means. They joined in a voluntary Subscription among themselves, and engaged as many others in it as they could, which laid the first Foundation of this great and publick Design. They soon found so great a Work too heavy a Burden for a few private Hands, and made Application to her late Majesty Queen Anne, who was graciously pleased to approve and recommend the same by her Royal Proclamation in the Year 1708: And in 1709 granted her Letters Patent, constituting and appointing a certain Number of the Subscribers to be a Society, or Body Politick, by the Name of *The Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands and Islands*, &c. with full Powers to receive Donations of Money, &c. and to purchase Lands, &c. not exceeding 2000 *l.* a Year; and with the Profits and yearly Interest of the same to erect and maintain Schools, with many other Privileges and Regulations. The Lords of Session, or Judges in Scotland, according to her Majesty's Commission, nominated 82 Subscribers to be the first Members of the Society, all of them Persons of the best and most distinguished Characters; who at their first General Meeting chose a President, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and other Officers. They also chose a Committee of Fifteen, who meet every Month, or oftner, as they have Occasion. There is a General Meeting of the whole Society every Three Months, when they assume new Members, make general Regulations, give Orders to the Committee, and receive their Accounts. All Proceedings both of the Committee, and of the General Meeting, are recorded in distinct Books, which are always open to the Examination of every Contributor. The Names of the Contributors are kept in a distinct Register, with an Account of the several Benefactions.

In the Year 1710. they began to settle Schools in such Places as had never been reformed from Heathenism: And their Capital Stock having yearly increased, by the liberal Contributions of many Persons of all Ranks in Great Britain, and amounting to above 10000 *l.* most of which is laid out upon good Security; they have increased their Schools in proportion. Their Number at present is about One Hundred, where above Four Thousand are taught, gratis, to read, write, Arithmetic, and Psalmody. Many of the poorer Scholars have a Weekly Allowance for their Maintenance, and Cloaths and Books provided for them. Great Care is taken that the Schoolmasters are Men of Probity, Capacity, and well affected to the Government; and they are obliged, besides the Teaching the Children in the Schools, to instruct those in the Principles of Religion, who are too old to come to School, and at too great a Distance from the Parish Church. Many Popish Parents have at length permitted their Children to be instructed.

This Society has appointed Persons of Character and Consideration to be Visitors of their Schools, and to examine the Conduct and Diligence of the Schoolmasters, and the Proficiency of the Scholars, and to transmit Accounts to them at Edinburgh. All possible Care is taken to manage the Money to the best Advantage, not a Farthing being diverted to any other Purpose; and all the principal Officers of the Society serve gratis. The Success of the Undertaking has answered all the Pains and Expence of the Society: there appears a great Disposition in the rising Generation to be instructed; many have learned to read the Scriptures, and attend Divine Service in English, where formerly the Irish Tongue only was understood. Several of the Scholars are capable of assisting the Masters; and some of them of being Masters of the Society's Schools. Many of them have attained to such Degrees of Knowledge, as to be admitted to the Celebration of the Lord's Supper. The Face of Reformation and Virtue begins to appear every where; and there is Reason to apprehend, that in a few Years, Ignorance, Popery, and the Irish Language will be utterly extirpated; and in their stead, Virtue, Loyalty and Industry will take place.

Nevertheless, the present Fund is far from being sufficient to the Vastness of the Design, as appears from the Report of the Commissioners appointed by his late Majesty King George, anno 1716. to inquire into the State of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament of the preceding

Session, who gave it as their Opinion, 'That no Method was so likely to reduce these Countries to a State of Peace among themselves, and hearty Subjection to the present Government, as that of establishing Schools among them; and that over and above the present Number, One hundred and Fifty more were absolutely necessary to render the Design fully effectual.'

This Report had so good an Effect, that it was enacted, (anno 4th George II.) in the Act for vesting the forfeited Estates in Trustees, &c. 'That a Sum not exceeding Twenty thousand Pounds shall be appropriated towards making a Capital Stock, for a yearly Interest or Income, out of the Monies which shall arise by Sale of the said Estates which are in Scotland, towards erecting and maintaining Schools in the Highlands, &c.' And in the Act (6th George II.) for laying a Duty on wrought Plate, there is a Provision, 'That nothing therein shall invalidate the said Provision for Schools in the Highlands, &c.' But notwithstanding this charitable Provision of the Legislature, 'tis much to be lamented, that neither that Country, nor this Society, ever reaped any Benefit by it, the Produce of the said Estates having been applied to other Purposes; where by the Reforming and Civilizing of that Country is left to depend very much on private Contribution.

I must not forget to observe to you, that the Society's Charter extends to Popish and I. del Countries beyond the Seas; and that Four Missionaries are maintained for converting the native Indians in America to the Christian Faith: Three of which are stationed on the Frontiers of New England, between our Settlements and those of French Canada, by which means the Indians in these Parts will more easily be kept in Subjection to our Government. The Charge of these Three is in a great measure defray'd out of an Estate left to the Society by a late worthy Clergyman in England for that Purpose. The other Missionary is entirely supported at the Society's Charge in the new Colony of Georgia; where several of the poorer People are gone to settle.

And to render this Design more fully a national Benefit, his present Majesty, from an earnest Desire to promote the Good of his Subjects in all Parts of his Dominions, was graciously pleas'd in the Year 1738. to grant his Royal additional Charter, to quise such Children as they should find proper, to be instructed in Husbandry, Housewifery, and Manufactures. The Society is taking all proper Measures for erecting Working-schools; and have good Encouragement to hope, that the landed Gentlemen in the Highlands and Isles will not suffer themselves to be out-done by their Protestant Neighbours in Ireland, who took the first Hint from their Design; but will, like them, let out and make Grants of small Parcels of Ground to build their Schools on, and for Kitchen-gardens and Agriculture; and for the Raising of Hemp and Flax for the Linen Manufacture, which is now so greatly improved in that Country. This is the distinct State of the Case, in all the Circumstances and Steps of it.

I know the Mismanagement of Money, and applying it to other Purposes than was proposed, is a great Hindrance to publick Charities; but if we consider how many Persons of distinguished Characters, of all Denominations of Protestants among us, are concerned in this so disinterested Zeal for the Publick Good, with which they act; and that all their Proceedings lie open to the View of every one; I think it is morally impossible that any Mismanagement of Consequence can happen. And as this Undertaking is not the Work of a Party or Faction, but the common Cause of Christianity, and an Attempt to civilize vast Numbers of People, near half a Million, and make them useful to Society, who have been in a great measure useless, and in some Circumstances very hurtful to it; 'tis apprehended, that the Wealthy and Well disposed, who have an hearty Zeal for the Honour of God, and the Good of the Souls of Men, a true Love for their Country and the publick Welfare, or a due Concern for the Protestant Religion, and the present happy Establishment, cannot easily find any Instance of Usefulness more likely to turn to Account, or capable of answering more noble and extensive Purposes of Good.

Yours,

PHILO-BRITANNUS.

P.S. The

P S. The Society has several corresponding Members in the City of London, where about One hundred Gentlemen of Credit and Distinction have lately accepted Commissions from Edinburgh. They meet every Quarter at Scots-hall, in Black friars, and have chosen Mr. Drummond, Banker at Charing-cross, their Treasurer; and Mr. Anderson, at Clerkenwell green, their Secretary; who are appointed to receive Subscriptions and Donations, &c. which will be thankfully acknowledged by a Letter from the Society. Printed Accounts of the Society with their Charter, &c. may be had gratis at the Treasurer's and Secretary's, at Mr. Davidson's, and Mr. Oswald's, Bookfellers in the Poultry; and at Mr. Millar's against St. Clement's Church in the Strand.

HOME PORTS.

Liverpool, July 31. Arrived the Antelope, Haliburton, from Antigua; and the Pardoe, Dobb, from St. Kitts.

Bristol, August 1. Yesterday arrived the Kerle, Trenchard, in 7 Weeks from Barbados.

Falmouth, July 28 Sailed the Expedition Packet, Clies, for Lisbon. Arrived the Townsend Packet, Cooper, from the Groyne; the Lymington, Watts, from Dram, for Lisbon. Capt. Cocart, of the Duke of Cornwall, in the Service of the Customs, hath lost his Bowprit, and sprung his Main-mast in bad Weather. Wind S. E.

Weymouth, August 1. Yesterday, at Six in the Morning, sailed from Portland Road the Fleet under the Command of Admiral Vernon; as also the John, Paul, from London, for Bristol; the Two Brothers, Thompson, from ditto, for Georgia; and the Weymouth, Bailly, from Lisbon, for Dunkirk; with the Wind at N.

Poole, August 1. Sailed the Thomas and Ann, Blanchard, for London; the Joseph and Eliza, Jones, for Newfoundland. Came in the Charles, Punter, from Lisbon. Paid by the Belitha, Wadham, from Marfelles, for Amsterdam.

Cowes, August 1. Came in the Coester, Garrison, from Honduras, for Amsterdam; the Two Marys, Gordon, from Southampton, for Guernsey; and the Rye, Thorp, from St. Helena, bound on a Cruise, to impress Seamen. On the 31st ult. sailed the Fortune, Christison, from Arundel, for a Market; and the Haabat, Lobes, from Dronthem, for Nantz; and the Two Marys, Gordon, from Southampton, for Guernsey: And this Day sailed the Pennsylvania Packet, Harley, from Amsterdam, for Madeira, with the Wind at N. N. W.

Deal, August 2. Wind W. S. W. Remain the Men of War and outward-bound Ships, as per last; with the Adriatick, Huddy, for the Streights; and the Sweet Peggy, Wickes, for ditto. Arrived the Sudader, Veal, from Leghorn; the Matilda, Wild, from Galipoly; the Prince William, Chaille, from ditto; the Crowley, Clark, from Jamaica; and the Marwood, Webb, from Bilbao.

Gravesend, August 2. Paid by the Sproughton, Rowning, from Riga; the Fretfolk, St. Barbe, from Guernsey; and the Enfield, Smith, from Barbados.

Arrived at several Ports

At Barbados, the Jefferies, Smith, and the Betty, Phelps, from Africa; and the Endeavor, Newson, from London.

At Dover, the Bosphorus, Richards, from Smirna; the Daniel and Jane, Dun, from Gallipoly; the Ansley, Allen, from Lisbon; and the Switzer, Bogie, from Genoa.

At Jamaica, the Bird, Templer, from London.

L O N D O N.

We hear that this Day the Commissioners of the Lottery will deliver all the Tickets to the Cashiers of the Bank of England; and that next Week will be issued at the Bank the Tickets, to such Adventurers who shall complete their Payments.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Winchester has presented the Reverend Mr. William Freind, to the Living of Whimsey, in the County of Oxford, void by the Resignation of his Father, the Rev. Dr. Freind, Prebend of Westminster.

Last Week the Rev. Mr. Thorn, M. A. was inducted into the Vicarage of Bishop's Lyddiard, in the County of Somerset, to which he was presented by the Rev. Dr. Archer, Archdeacon of Wells, in the Room of the Rev. Mr. Humphreys, deceased.

Yesterday the Marquis de Montandre lay at the Point of Death, being given over by his Physicians. A few Days since died at Rome, on his Travels, George Dashwood, Esq; Brother to Sir James Dash-

wood, Bart. the present High-Sheriff for the County of Oxford.

Next Saturday his Majesty will review General Sabine's Regiment of Fusiliers, on Black-Heath.

Next Tuesday the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor will hold the Fourth and last General Seal, after Trinity Term, at Lincoln's-Inn Hall.

This Day his Majesty will review his own Royal Regiment of Dragoons, commanded by Lieutenant-General Gore, on Kew-Green, where the necessary Dispositions are made for that Purpose.

After which his Majesty will dine at Richmond, and return in the Evening to Kensington.

On Monday next the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice Lee, and the Lord Chief Baron Comyns, set out for the Home Circuit, the Assizes beginning at Hereford that Day.

Yesterday the Three following Malefactors were executed at Tyburn; viz.

David Roberts, for High-Treason, in Diminishing the Current Coin of this Kingdom.

Thomas Bridge, for the inhuman Murder of his Wife in Baldwin's Gardens. And,

George Broderick, formerly a Post-Boy, for robbing William Reynolds on the Highway, of a Silver Watch, a Mourning Ring, and some Silver.

Roberts was drawn to the Place of Execution on a Hurdle, and the Two latter in a Cart.

At the Place of Execution they all behaved in a very penitent Manner.

The Surgeons secured the Body of Broderick, and carried him as far as Nibbs's Pound, in Tyburn-Road, when the Mob after a smart Engagement, and several broken Heads, rescued him, and carry'd him off triumphantly.

The Beginning of this Week the Hon. Robert Trevor, Esq; Secretary of the Embassy to the States General, arrived here from Holland.

Whereas Tickets in the Present Lottery will be delivered at the Bank next Week, to those who shall complete their Payments on them: This is to acquaint the Publick, That I shall be ready to exchange those Receipts given under my Hand, for Tickets, on Wednesday the 8th Instant; and from thence till the Drawing of the Lottery shall continue to sell Tickets, and Shares of Tickets, at my Office under the Royal Exchange.

NB. I am now ready to sell Shares

T. COX.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	10 28	11 10

Bank Stock 136 3-4ths. India 152 3-4ths. South Sea 93 3-4ths to 94. Old Annuity 108 1-8th to 1-4th to 108. New Ditto 106 1-8th. Three per Cent. 99. Seven per Cent. Loan 105. Five per Cent. ditto 89. Royal Assurance nothing done. London Assurance 10 3-4ths. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 21. 12s. Premium. South Sea ditto 16s. Prem. Bank Circulation 3 l. 5s. Prem. Salt Tallow 1-half to 1 1-half Prem. English Copper 1 l. 5s. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 1 per Cent. Discount. Three per Cent. ditto 94 3-4ths. Million Bank 115. Lottery Tickets 51 4s.

Lottery Office, August 4. 1739.

THE Managers and Directors of the Lottery appointed by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, in titled, An Act to enlarge the Powers of the Commissioners for building a Bridge, &c. do hereby give Notice, that the Second Payment of One Pound Ten Shillings on each Ticket is to be paid at the Bank of England, on or before the 25th of this Instant, August (the Cashiers being ready to receive the same); and the remaining Two Pounds on each Ticket, on or before the 12th Day of October next.

In the Press, and will be Published at Lady-day, 1740. (Beautifully printed on a Fine Paper)

A NEW EDITION of the

WORKS of the Lord Chancellor BACON,

In FOUR VOLUMES Folio. To which will be prefixed, A New Account of the Author's Life; with some Pieces of his not inserted in the Last Edition.

The Price of the Small Paper, in Sheets, to Subscribers, is Three Pounds Ten Shillings; and of the Large Paper, Five Guineas: One Moiety of each to be paid at Subscribing.

The Encouragers of this Undertaking are desired to send in their Names to A. MILLAR, over-against St. Clement's Church in the Strand.

There will be but 500 Copies printed. If any remain unsold, they shall be sold at an Advanced Price.

The Time fixed for the Publication shall be punctually kept, or the Money returned.

N. B. If Gentlemen, who have any Writings of the Author, which have not been printed, will be pleased to communicate them to the Publisher, the Favour shall be gratefully acknowledged by him, and all possible Care taken of their Publication.

This Day is published, By JAMES HUTTON, at the Bible and Sun in Temple-Bar.

A SERMON, Showing that the HOLY GHOST is the Privilege of all Believers now as well as formerly.

By GEORGE WHITEFIELD, A. B. of Pembroke College, Oxford.

At the same Place may be had, by the same Author, Price bound in Sheep 3 s. for the Use of the Poor. Seventeen SERMONS on Several Subjects, in 2 Volumes in Twelves, and all his other Pieces, Bound or Separate. And also, A Curious Mezzotinto of the Reverend Mr. Whitefield, by Mr. Faber, from an Original Picture. Price 1 s.

This Day is Published, THE POLITICAL STATE of Great Britain for the Month of JULY, 1739. Containing in particular,

I. A Concise History of Preiling, Preig-Gangs, &c. with proper Remarks thereupon.

II. The Natural Power and Wealth of Great Britain, compared with those of other European Nations.

III. Anatomy of the late Convention by Mr. Pridgmore.

IV. A long List of Places, and a short One of Prisons.

V. A modest Inquiry into the Principles and Practice of the Methodists.

VI. Reply to Mr. Tacker's Answer, Mr. Seward's Pains Letter, and other Papers in Favour of that Sect.

VII. Consideration on the Luxury and Necessities of the present Age.

VIII. Explanatory Observations on the Act against the Game.

IX. Poetical Advice to the Spaniards, by a Temple.

X. Remarks on the suppressing Tottenham Court Place.

XI. Treaty between the Governor of Jamaica and the Negroes.

XII. Marriages, &c.

XIII. Bankrupts.

XIV. Prices of Goods.

XV. Bill of Mortality.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row. Price 1 s. 6 d. Of whom may be had any of the former Numbers.

For the E Y E S, The so-much Fam'd CHYMICAL LIQUOR, WHICH at once infallibly cures all

INFLAMMATION, BLOODSHOT, SORENESS and Weakness of the EYES, Distensions of sharp Humours, Diminished Sight, Specks, Films, or beginning Cataracts, and that all other Means have failed, and without causing the least Trouble or Uneasiness in using.

It directly heals and cures all Manner of Soreness of the Eyes in Children or grown Persons, tho' of many Years standing, be it either of the dry, itching and smarting kind, or moist, rheumy or watering, and whether proceeding from the Evil, or any other Distemper.

It effectually takes away all Specks, Films, or incipient Cataracts to Admiration, as also all Films or Grains, that seem to swim before the Sight; it wonderfully strengthens the Optick Nerves, comforts the Eyes, immediately removes all Dazzling and Dimness, clearing the Sight, and infallibly preserving it strong and good to exceeding old Age.

Hundreds who were so very dim-sighted for some Years, as scarcely able to distinguish any thing, and imagin'd their Age to be the Occasion, have been perfectly and almost instantly cured by it, so as to read the smallest Print without Spectacles; and for Ophthalmies, or Sore, Bloodshot, or Runny Eyes, no Medicine upon Earth can come near it. Thousands of Men, Women, and Children, have been cured by it of the very worst Sort, almost upon the Spot, and Blindness been prevented in abundance who had tried all other Remedies in vain, inasmuch that it may be almost accounted a miraculous Remedy.

No Family ought to be without it, nor ever will, after they have had but one Day's Experience of its admirable Efficacy.

It is to be had only, by the Author's Appointment, at the Gentlewoman's at the Two Blue Posts in Haydon Yard in the Minories, London, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with printed Directions.

An immediate and never-failing Cure for Deafness, Thickness of Hearing, Noise or Pain in the Ears, &c.

BY a noble Chymical Preparation, the

most excellent Medicine for this Purpose that ever was known, far exceeding all things ever yet published, or made Use of; its Virtues are beyond Expression, and cannot be truly known but by Experience: Words come short of its just Praise.

It is a certain, and, as it were, an instant Cure for Deafness, Thickness of Hearing, Noise or Pain in the Ears, from what Cause soever, or of ever so long standing, having cured Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and all Ages, that have been in a manner totally deaf, after all other Means and Medicines external and internal, by Advice, and also by Publication, have failed, with the greatest Ease and Safety, and to the utmost Satisfaction and Wonder; for,

In a peculiar Manner it strengthens, softens, and looses the Drum of the Ear, which by being dried, or shrivell'd, is often the first, and chief Cause of every Complaint of deafness, or of Noise, or Pain in the Ears, &c. To remedy which, this noble Medicine is a true Specifick, that never fails perfectly to cure all possibly curable Cases, after all other Means and Medicine have utterly failed; which is more than can be said of any other Thing in the whole World besides itself: Any Cold in the Head, or any Hurt by cold Matter in the Ears, it instantly cures.

It is sold for 3 s. 6 d. each Bottle, by the Author's special Appointment, at Mr. Richards's Tinsmith, the Sign of the Black Horse and Star, in Fleet-street, near Fleet-Market, and no where else in England.